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AUGUST 1.

MR. BENJAMIN SMITH LYMAN in the Chair.

Nine persons present.

The deaths of J. Blodget Britton and Daniel G. Brinton, M.D., members, were announced.

In compliance with the recommendation of the Committee on the Hayden Memorial Geological Award, the medal and the interest on the fund for 1899 were conferred on PROF. GILLES JOSEPH GUSTAVE DEWALQUE, of the University of Liége, Belgium.

The following biographical note was presented with the report:

G. J. GUSTAVE DEWALQUE, Professor Emeritus of the University of Liége, Belgium, was born at Stavelot, December 2, 1826. He entered the University of Liége, received first prize for a memoir on *The Nature of Chemical Affinity* in 1849 at the University competition. He graduated as a Doctor of Medicine, Surgery and Obstetrics in 1853, and Doctor of Natural Sciences in 1854. The cholera having reappeared, he was made resident physician of the temporary hospital of St. Julien in 1854; then of St. Thomas in 1855. He sought, but without success, the microbe of cholera in the air, but proved the transmission of the malady from man to the dog. He became a member of the Council of Public Health of the province in 1857; General Secretary in 1872; President in 1875, and Honorary President in 1895. He was one of the organizing members of the Malacological Society in 1863, and of the Society of Public Medicine in 1877. He was Chairman of the Committee on Medical Topography from its origin.

He commenced instructing as supplementary Professor of Physics and Chemistry in 1850 at the College of Liége; was made Demonstrator of the course of Human and Comparative Physiology at the University in 1852, and joined with these functions, at the request of A. Dumont, in 1855, those of Conservator of the Mineral Collections and Instructor in Mineralogy and Geology at the School of Mines. The unexpected death of his illustrious master opened to him these chairs in 1857. L. G. de Koninck very

shortly thereafter transferred to him the instruction in paleontology. In 1897 he was admitted to the degree of Emeritus.

Having published, for the use of his pupils, an *Atlas of Crystallography* and a *Description of the Crystalline System*, he issued in 1858 the *Prodromus of a Geological Description of Belgium*, a model of clearness, precision and science, which exercised the greatest influence on the study of geology in Belgium.

In 1874 he founded the Geological Society of Belgium, of which he has been the General Secretary from its origin to the year 1898, when the advance of years induced him to retire. He was made Honorary General Secretary, and a medallion in bronze was presented to him with his portrait in profile. He was made Chevalier of the Order of Leopold in 1870, Officer in 1881, and Commander in 1892.

He became a member of the Academy of Science in 1854, was its President in 1870. He is President of the Committee of National Biography (of which he has been a member since its origin in 1860), to which he has furnished more than eighty notices.

In coöperation with the Geological Society, he suggested the preparation of a detailed geological map of Belgium at the expense of the State. This resulted in a suitable recognition of capable geologists, so that in ten or twelve years a map consisting of 226 sheets on a $\frac{1}{40,000}$ scale will have been completed. He translated the *Review of Pyrogenetic Minerals*, of Gurlt (1857); the memoir of Beyrich on the *Tertiary Series of North Germany* (1857); The Chapter of the *Siluria* of Sir Roderick Murchison: *The Paleozoic Terranes of the Rhenish and Belgian Provinces* (1860); *The History of the Names "Cambrian" and "Silurian,"* by the regretted T. Sterry Hunt (1875); and finally the *Paleocene Fauna of Copenhagen*, by A. von Koenen (1886).

He also made numerous excursions abroad, notably to Devonshire and Wales, which enabled him to establish the correlation of the Cambrian formations of England and Belgium (1873). At the first International Geological Congress, held in Paris in 1879, he was appointed Secretary of the Committee on Classification and Uniformity of Nomenclature, and this appointment was repeated at Bologna, Berlin and London. The reports which he presented to the Congress of Bologna and Berlin are distinguished by impartiality, clearness and method.

On the occasion of his promotion to the grade of Commander he was presented with his bust in white marble. The account of this manifestation of high esteem enumerates twenty-five publications relative to natural or medical sciences, and two hundred and eighty-six concerning the mineral sciences. Some of these latter related to mineralogy and paleontology, notably the description of the fossils of the secondary formations of Luxembourg in collaboration with F. Chapuis, crowned by the Academy in 1851. The greater part are concerned with the geology of Belgium, notably his notes on the Lias, in which he solved the question of the Sandstone of Luxembourg and of Hettange; those on the anthracitic of the Condroz, in which he assigned, after others, but often differently, the Devonian beds to the Eifelian or middle Devonian, and the Famennian or upper Devonian; his discussion with M. Dupont relating to the gaps which that observer admitted in the Carboniferous limestone; on the plicated appearance of the beds of the Ardennes; on the granite of Lammersdorf; on mineral waters, especially of Spa; on the pudding-stone of the Baraque-Michel: the origin of the labors which have demonstrated that the Tertiary (Oligocene) sea covered the Ardennes; on the giant pot-holes of the same region, and finally his remarkable geological map of Belgium and the neighboring provinces on a scale of $\frac{1}{500,000}$, the minuteness of which does not prevent one from realizing the immense progress accomplished since the death of Dumont, in the corrections made on the German map in certain divisions of the Devonian, and in the beds of Daleiden which are represented for the first time.

Prof. Dewalque has also published a coup d'oeil of the advance of the mineral sciences in Belgium (1870); the *Secular Report on the Works of the Academy (Mineral Sciences, 1872)*, and the *Catalogue of the Works on Mineralogy, Geology, and Paleontology, together with the Geological Maps which are found in the Principal Libraries of Belgium*, issued by the Geological Society in 1884.

Monazite in Delaware County, Pa.—MR. S. HERBERT HAMILTON stated that the occurrence of crystals of Monazite in the feldspar of the ancient rocks of eastern Pennsylvania had been reported to the Students' Mineralogical Club by Mr. J. Glading Dailey.

Monazite has been noted previously from several localities in the